

field: Investors Overseas Service. IOS was a favorite dirty-money sieve of the Caribbean-centered organized crime empire of the late Meyer Lansky. According to Cornfield himself, the New York law firm of Willkie, Farr, and Gallagher—under the direction of senior partner Kenneth Bialkin and the firm's Geneva-based representative Willard Zucker—ran the Vesco takeover and the ultimate disappearance of hundreds of millions of dollars. That money would be the basis for Vesco's mid-1970s emergence as the fugitive kingpin of the Western Hemisphere drug empire, now centered out of the Medellín Cartel.

Circumstantial evidence suggests that as part of this Vesco maneuver—in effect an upgrading of the Lansky apparatus—Zucker, the Geneva business partner of Vesco's law firm, in 1971 founded Compagnie de Services Fiduciaires,

the very same CSF used by the Mossad and the National Security Council to launder funds derived from the arms sales to Iran, funds in part diverted to arm the Contras. CSF maintained the Geneva accounts for Stanford Technologies International of Gen. Richard Secord and Iranian businessman Albert Hakim.

These days, Vesco is operating out of Havana. He has been identified as the architect of Castro's and the Sandinistas' involvement in the drug trade. In fact, Vesco has been identified by U.S. government sources as the controller of Federico Vaughn, the former deputy interior minister of the Sandinista junta. Vesco is certainly the "Cuban connection" to Carlos Lehder Rivas—another indicted member of the Medellín Cartel, whose business ties to Vesco date back to 1978, when the two established a drug route between the

Who's who in the Contra cocaine traffic

Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN)

Based out of Honduras, the FDN grew out of the initial mercenary group recruited by the CIA in 1981. The FDN has received the bulk of U.S. and Israeli training, financing, and supplies, and today is by far the largest of the Contra operations, numbering an estimated 12,000-15,000 men, under the command of former National Guard officer **Enrique Bermúdez**. A majority of the FDN military command are former National Guardsmen. **Adolfo Calero** is president of the FDN's directorate and a member of the triumvirate ruling the Unified Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), a Contra umbrella group founded in 1986 on U.S. orders. Both Bermúdez and former Coca-Cola Company manager Calero have been described as having long-standing CIA ties.

U.S. officials have been adamant that no FDN narcotics trafficking exists. In April 1986, Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams testified to Congress that the FDN has no ties to the drug trade. Calero dismissed the charges, with the wild lie that Honduras "has never been known as an outlet for drugs." The record speaks otherwise.

- As the direct creation of the secret deal between Ariel Sharon and Alexander Haig, the FDN is advised by **Gen. (ret.) Gustavo Alvarez**, who protected cocaine-smuggling networks within the Honduran military.

- Five American supporters of the rebels reported to Associated Press in December 1985, that FDN bases set up in Costa Rica, which are advised by members of the **Cuban-American Brigade 2506**, have established a major cocaine transshipment route. Details of that operation

were subsequently released in the Christie Institute's Miami conspiracy suit against Contra backers, alleging that up to one ton of cocaine a week enters the United States through this network.

- A November 1986 raid by Honduran police on a marijuana farm located next to one of the FDN's main base camps near Capire, found three Nicaraguan exiles working the farm, including **Pastor Rivera García**, who identified himself as an FDN intelligence officer. The police report mentions at least 10 cases of Contra involvement in drugs since 1985, and those arrested gave further information on the extent of FDN drug trafficking.

- A federal law enforcement official is prepared to testify, if asked, that FDN Commander **Enrique Bermúdez** escaped arrest in Honduras after being tipped off that a scheduled drug deal was a police trap, set by police officials who knew that "he had been actively trafficking in cocaine," according to an unreleased memo prepared by Sen. John Kerry's (D-Mass.) staff, Reuter reported on Jan. 9.

Southern Opposition Bloc (BOS)

The BOS is the newest of the Contra groups, formed in July 1985 by the merger of several factions of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) and other Costa Rican-based groups. Its leadership is primarily drawn from exiled former Sandinista officials, many of whom, like **José Dávila** and **Eden "Zero" Pastora**, led the Pepe Figueres-financed Southern Front of the Sandinistas in 1979.

The administration has evidence implicating ARDE officials in drug-smuggling, Abrams testified in congressional hearings in March 1986. Nonetheless, the majority of the BOS commanders, including former ARDE leaders, joined the UDN/FARN (see below) in the spring of 1986, in order to meet CIA conditions that they join the

Bahamas and southern Florida, in the footsteps of Meyer Lansky.

Vesco still has the time to run multimillion-dollar real estate scams inside the United States—this time through a Swiss company, Terra Invest, controlled by him out of Sofia, Bulgaria, the capital of East bloc organized crime.

And when an American visitor wishes to cross the Sugar Cane Curtain and confer with Vesco in Havana, the preferred "safe channel" for making the contact and travel arrangements is former Costa Rican President "Pepe" Figueres. A veteran of the old Caribbean Legion that also included Fidel Castro, Figueres is an old-time asset of the bankers' wing of the CIA, tied to the drug-peddling United Fruit Co. (now United Brands) and to the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD). Figueres is known as the initial fun-

der of the entire southern front of the Contra operations.

Even more to the point, U.S. military sources have told *EIR* that the brother-in-law of former Costa Rican President and Figueres' protégé Monge, David Yankelovitch, is heavily involved in the Contra arms-supply operations. He had also been a business partner of Mata Ballesteros, the top Honduran drug-runner who is a kingpin of the Colombia-Mexico drug connection. The two set up a series of shell companies to launder dope money.

According to sources intimately familiar with the Contra operations, Pepe Figueres's ranch, "La Lucha Sin Fin," houses a secret arms refurbishing plant which regularly receives shiploads of guns from the East Coast of the United States. Those arms are sold to the highest bidders in the Central American conflicts, especially to the Contras.

UNO coalition in order to receive CIA monies.

Today the BOS is headed by the former head of the Sandinista Central Bank, Alfredo Cesar; it holds observer status in the Socialist International, and recently agreed to join the U.N.O. also. Military commanders from the Miami-based Nicaraguan Coalition in Opposition to the Regime, a group of former National Guardsmen split from the FDN, will soon join the BOS forces, to "reactivate" its military forces, BOS leaders announced in December.

Nicaraguan Democratic Unity/ Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Force (UDN/FARN)

Led by **Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro**, the UDN/FARN formed part of the ARDE coalition, until it split out in 1983 to operate independently. At CIA urging, the UDN/FARN's military operations expanded in 1986, when six commanders left ARDE to join "El Negro's" group. A team of 10-50 former members of Brigade 2506 advises this group, which, according to Senator Kerry's report, also received financing from alleged trafficker **Francisco Chanes**.

In January 1983, federal agents seized 430 pounds of cocaine in San Francisco, shipped from Colombia via Costa Rica, in the largest seizure in West Coast history. Thirty-plus members of a Bay Area cocaine ring which had been operating for several years were then arrested. The leaders of the gang were members of the UDN/FARN, and carried documents signed by Contra leaders identifying them as such. One of those convicted, **Carlos Cabezas** (a former member of Somoza's Air Force), testified that he worked with two different Contra groups, and his drug profits "belonged to . . . the Contra revolution." His partner, **Julio Zavala**, stated that he had sent at least \$500,000 to ARDE and the FARN, according to the *San Francisco Examiner* of March 16, 1986.

The UDN/FARN ring worked with **Horacio Pereira Lanuza**, a Nicaraguan nationalized Costa Rican, who is believed by Costa Rican authorities to head the largest trafficking ring operating in Costa Rica, *La Nación* of San José reported Nov. 26, 1986. According to *La Nación's* report, Pereira, who ran night clubs and casinos in Managua under Somoza, has directed a cocaine ring for the past five years operating in Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, and the United States. Sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for drug trafficking by a Costa Rican court in June 1986, Pereira is now a fugitive.

M-3 Movement

The M-3 is a split-off of the ARDE operating in Costa Rica. Its leader, **Sebastián González** (alias "El Guachán") fled Costa Rica after being accused of cocaine trafficking in November 1984. González worked closely with Eden Pastora and the Panamanian "Contra," Hugo Spadafora. Pereira was also González's supplier, *La Nación* reported.

Misurata and Kisan

These two Miskito Indian forces replicate the political divisions between the Somoza-dominated FDN and the ex-Sandinista Southern Front.

Kisan, led by **Steadman Faggoth** and based in Honduras, works closely with the FDN, and has been financed by the Confederation of Associations for the Unification of the Societies of the Americas (CAUSA—the Moonie group working closely with General Alvarez). Misurata, led by **Brooklyn Rivera** and **Armstrong Wiggins**, has attempted several times to negotiate a deal with the Sandinista government. In 1986, one hundred-plus members of the Libyan-financed terrorist American Indian Movement declared themselves "Contras" also, and joined the Misurata fight.